

The Intelligencer.

The Presidential Result.

At this writing midnight—we have news from nearly all parts of the country in regard to the casting of the electoral vote yesterday. The South Carolina electors proceeded in their work without interruption and cast the 7 votes of the State for Hayes and Wheeler. Louisiana also cast her 8 votes in the same way. There is however no news as yet from Florida. The lines are still down between Tallahassee and St. Paul. Some suspicion of foul play attached to this circumstance on Tuesday, but dispatches early in the day yesterday to Washington indicated that the Returning Board had counted in the Republican electors—especially the following dispatch to the Hon. Mr. Taft:

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

Hon. A. T. Telfer:

We have Republican electors, also Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and one member of Congress.

[Signed] T. W. OSBORNE.

An earlier dispatch than this, to Secretary Chandler—at least one preceding it on the telegraphic sheets received here—reads as follows:

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

Hon. Z. Chandler, Washington:

Hayes' majority is 903; Stearns' (for Governor) majority, 300 less. Both Republican Congressmen are elected.

[Signed] W. S. CHANDLER.

Still another dispatch, dated at Jacksonville, to B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, reads as follows:

"Hayes' majority 930. In all the most important points the Board is unanimous."

[Signed] A. A. KNIGHT, Collector.

Some of these dispatches bear any date. They came from Washington under the head of yesterday's news. They were probably sent the night before from Florida. They leave the main fact—as to how Florida has voted—undisturbed. It is not improbable, however, that before we go to press we may have definite news as to the result in that State.

A special to yesterday's Cincinnati Commercial leaves the result under a cloud. It reads as follows:

TALLAHASSEE, December 5—4 P. M.—The canvassing Board is still deliberating. There may be no result until midnight. Republicans are satisfied with the result as it stands before the Board, but think they should have the decision in their favor, but are much embarrassed by suspicion of unfairness in their own camp and the influence of New York politicians, who are trying to manipulate the result. Will dispatch if the telegraph office remains open long enough.

W. M. AMPF.

This is a very peculiar announcement and may mean a good deal. The Commercial commented on it as follows:

The Western Union telegraphic lines to Tallahassee, Florida, were reported down last night, just when the news of the final action of the Returning Board was expected. Upon this action depends the fate of the returns of the Electoral College. Our special correspondent expected to telegraph us the result after midnight, but has been unable to do so. His latest dispatch expresses the fears of the Republicans that they would be counted out. Mr. Tilden's friends have been especially active at Tallahassee, and with but one man to "influence," they could carry the Board. This is a slender thread upon which to hang such interests. All sorts of rumors were in circulation during the evening.

LATER.

A special from Tallahassee, by way of Savannah, informs us that at 11 o'clock on Monday the Board commenced canvassing the returns in secret session, and at 10 o'clock A. M., Tuesday it was rumored that the Republicans had carried the State. At two o'clock this morning (Wednesday) the Board adjourned and announced that Hayes' electors had a majority of 910 votes. Col. Cocker refused to sign certificates of the Hayes electors and entered a protest against the action of the Board; but then issued certificates of election to the Democratic electors, who met and cast their votes for Tilden. There was much suppressed indignation among the people, but no indications of violence.

LATEST DISPATCH.

LIVE OAK, December 6.—In the course of an address to Sam Randall, signed by George W. Biddle and others of the Democratic Committee, it is announced that the Radical Electors holding certificates of election from Gov. Stearns, met to-day and cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

The Cremation of De Palm.

We furnish in the report of a special correspondent an account of yesterday's cremation proceedings at Washington.

The Hungarian Baron was duly reduced to ashes in accordance, with the wish of his dying hours, and all that was mortal of him is now represented by three or four pounds of human mould.

It is said that the experiment was satisfactory to those immediately interested. That is to say, we presume, the remains were reduced to ashes without a satisfactory time and in a manner not offensive to the sensibilities of those present. As to whether it was satisfactory as a pioneer experiment in other respects, such as economy, for instance, is not stated. This is really the important consideration that most chiefly recommend and popularize the practice of cremation if ever it is to become popular.

The points made up to this time in favor of cremation are its economy, its

prevention of miasmatic exhalation from grave yards, and its further prevention of poisonous exhalations of steam of water. These are all important considerations and entitled to their due weight.

There is also the additional consideration that vast amounts of ground devoted to grave yards and cemeteries would be saved and perhaps reclaimed.

When this much has been said the arguments in favor of cremation are practically exhausted. As for the first one, economy, it is not yet apparent that there is much in it. The chief expenses of ordinary funerals now-a-days are hacks, coffins, burial lots and monuments. At least two of these expenses would remain even should cremation become a general practice, those of hacks and coffins, and we presume the expense of an urn would, in part at least, take the place of head stones and monuments. The rich would soon make these urns very costly luxuries, and the poor would not feel at liberty to economize any more than they do now in the general appointments of a funeral.

Then, too, what about the urns? What is to become of them? Are they to be handed down as heir looms in families? Will they be found among the old lumber of the cellar and garret at the end of the second and third generation? When families are broken up and scattered, or become extinct, whose duty will it be to take care of the urns. Will there be a town museum in every community—a sort of local Golgotha—where these urns can be kept on deposit for so much per year? And in case of a failure to pay the yearly toll will the dust of Jones, and Johnson and Thompson, be sold out, like accumulations in an express company's office, to pay charges.

The expense of the present style of disposing of the dead could be cut down fifty per cent if the rich people of the land would only set the example of economy. In the Catholic Church very wholesome rules have been adopted on this subject, but the Protestant churches have no policy in regard to funerals. Every member is a law unto himself, and consequently the expense of funerals is only measured by the ability or tastes of the afflicted friends of the deceased. A change towards greater economy and simplicity has long been demanded by public opinion, but such is the force of an imperious custom that people have not the courage to depart from it for fear of incurring the criticisms of friends and acquaintances. Upon no other subject are sensible men and women more sensitive than on this one of supposed respect for the dead. Hence every species of extravagance has grown up around burial ceremonies, and the public submit to be black mailed by all kinds of high priced bills because of the very delicacy of the services rendered.

It is incumbent on those who argue in favor of cremation to show that there will be a change for the better in this matter of economy. Cremation may be made costly or economical, and so may funerals. But would cremation be certainly made economical? This is the question that can not be answered in advance.

Everything considered, there is not enough in cremation up to this time to commend it to the public as a substitute for the prevailing method of disposing of the dead. The advantages claimed for it have got to be made much more apparent than they are now before there will be any disposition to favor it. There is too much to overcome in the way of sentiment before a change can take place.

The burning of a human body is repulsive to itself to most people, and besides is looked upon as a relic of paganism that is unworthy of revival among Christian nations.

OREGON.

There was a rumor about last night in the city that the Governor of Oregon, who is a Democrat, had issued a certificate to the Tilden electors who antagonized Watts, the ineligible Republican candidate, and that therefore Mr. Tilden had found at last the one vote that was so sorely needed to count him in. This news would be important if it amounted to anything. The same ineligibility existed in Vermont and Rhode Island, and in neither case is it now seriously claimed that the man (who was not voted for by the vote that elected those who became electors) succeeded to the vacancy. The precedent of law in such cases seems to be that if an ineligible candidate is voted for a vacancy exists, and said vacancy is to be filled according to law, either by the Legislature or by the duly chosen electors.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 6.—The accounts received here concerning the electoral vote of Oregon are conflicting. The Daily Exchange this evening prints the following:

PORTLAND, December 6.—Governor Grover today issued certificates to the two Hayes electors and one to a Tilden elector, Cronin. Two Hayes electors declined to meet with Cronin, whereupon the latter, who had all three of the certificates, appointed a Republican to act in their places. The two whom he appointed met with him, received their certificates and then all voted for President Hayes.

The Bulletin has the following special from Portland: A dispatch from Salem, Oregon, says that the Governor has issued a certificate to the Hayes electors, and that the Republican number of votes a certificate. The Republican electors refused to act with him, and assembled and supplied the vacancy. The Republicans voted for Hayes. Cronin appointed two Democrats to act with him, and they cast the vote of the State for Tilden.

A special to the Post from Salem, says: At noon to-day the Secretary of State delivered to E. A. Cronin, Democratic candidate for elector, contesting the seat of J. W. Watts, Postmaster a certificate of appointment of election which is evidence that Governor Grover has issued a certificate in favor of the Hayes electors. The six electoral candidates then assembled in the committee room of the Senate chamber. After half an hour one of the Republican electors, W. H. Odell, came out and went to the office of the Secretary of State to demand a certified copy of the certificate. He was refused, and W. H. Odell and J. H. Cartwright, Republicans, and latter demanded to see

and hold the certificate. Cronin refused to let them have it. At this time Cronin left the room where the electors were and took a stroll around town.

LATER.

The story further goes on to state: When the electors were met O'Dell and Cartwright refused to act with Cronin, when he declared a vacancy and elected J. N. T. Miller and H. Parker to fill the places of those electors and a vote being taken Cronin voted for Tilden and the two others for Hayes and Wheeler. Cartwright and O'Dell first accepted the resignation of elector Watts, then elected him to fill the vacancy and cast the vote of the State for Hayes and Wheeler.

LATER.

Advices from Salem, Oregon, confirm the report that the Governor issued certificates to Odell and Cartwright, Reps., and Cronin, Dem. The latter declined to show his authority at the meeting of the electors, and the Republicans refused to recognize him. Cronin then elected J. N. T. Miller and Jno. Parker, Republican electors, and proceeded to cast the vote, 2 for Hayes and 1 for Tilden.

The Republicans announced, Waters resigned and was at once re-elected and the votes cast for Hayes and Wheeler, which, with their own statements and copies of the abstract of votes cast in the State, and certified to by the Secretary of State's seal were sealed and sent on.

Intense excitement prevails. An outbreak was expected by many, who went to the State House prepared for any emergency, the Republicans holding an indignation meeting to-night.

The Brooklyn Horror.

The details of the terrible calamity in Brooklyn Tuesday night are given in this morning's paper. No catastrophe of equal extent ever before occurred to any public assembly in this country. In 1811 a theatre was burned in Richmond, Va., whereby over sixty persons lost their lives, among them the Governor of the State. That terrible affair is still recalled with a shudder by the people of Richmond, and marks a year of gloom in the history of that city, but as it was it was not compared in magnitude to this frightful holocaust at Brooklyn.

Obituary.

We regret to announce the death of William H. Toney, one of the proprietors and late local Editor of the Wheeling Register, which occurred at an early hour this morning.

The Cremation of Baron De Palm, at Washington, Pa., yesterday.

WASHINGTON, PA., Dec. 6, 1876. Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

The first experiment ever made in America, of incinerating a human body in a crematory of modern design, took place at Washington, Pa., yesterday. The urn of Dr. F. J. Le Moyne was tested, and the remains of an individual were literally and designedly reduced to ashes.

The subject of the burning was the late Joseph Henry Lewis, Baron de Palm, Grand Cross Commander of the Sovereign Order of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; Knight of St. John of Malta; Prince of the Roman Empire; late Chamberlain to His Majesty the King of Bavaria; Fellow of the Theosophical Society, etc., who died on the 20th day of last May in New York. The body was taken from the Masonic Temple and placed in a vault on the 29th of May, when it was embalmed by Mr. A. Buckhorst, a New York undertaker.

The remains reached Washington on Tuesday morning, being encased in a neat rosewood coffin, which was enclosed in a rough box. When we visited the crematorium building this morning, we found the mummified body in a crib about six feet long, ten inches deep and twenty inches broad, the whole lying on a catafalque. The crib is mounted on runners of band iron, so as to allow about two inches space between the bottom of the crib and that of the retort, thus allowing the ashes to fall through interstices into the bottom of the retort. The body was in an excellent state of preservation, colorless, and of a dark mahogany color, the fat tissues were almost entirely absorbed, the skin drawn over the nose and cheek bones, the articulations of joints and limbs showing the flesh faded, though tough enough to have been separated from the muscles, the subject appearing dead, but solid than at death; the eyes were wasted; the hair was brown, light gray and dusty. The remains as they lay on the catafalque measured six feet two inches. The Baron weighed one hundred and seventy-six pounds the day he died. The remains were received at the crematorium building in Washington weighed ninety-two pounds.

At 8 o'clock this morning, in the presence of about thirty five persons who had assembled in the crematorium building, the preparations commenced. The trunk of the body was filled with myrrh, frankincense and spices, then wound in a large white sheet, which was saturated with a solution of alum, to prevent the cloth from burning while being placed in the furnace. After being literally covered with choice flowers, and evergreens, at 8:25 o'clock the crib was taken up by Col. Henry S. Odell, Henry J. Newton, Dr. F. J. Le Moyne and Dr. W. J. Odell, and carried to the smaller room containing the furnace; the retort was opened, the body hastily forced in, and then began the work of incineration. The heat was estimated at about one thousand degrees, the coke fire having been burning over thirty hours.

Among those present at this time were A. Buckhorst and Dr. Otterson, of New York; Dr. W. J. Odell, of Pittsburgh; Dr. Folsom, of Boston; Dr. Little, of Washington, Pa.; Dr. Clymer, of Brownsville, Pa.; Dr. J. C. Hupp and Mr. S. L. Brier and Mr. Spalding Wallace, of Wheeling, together with newspaper men from all parts of the country.

The work of incineration was fully as rapid as expected, and at half-past 12 o'clock the furnace was closed, all fire being extinguished. It was thought the retort would be cool enough in 36 or 48 hours to admit the ashes to be removed. Col. Odell brought with him a fantastic urn for the reception of the ashes. It was made of unbaked clay in Hindostan. The capacity of the urn is about three pints. It was thought it would be too small to receive all the ashes. The ashes are to be taken to New York and delivered to the Cremation Society.

From time to time those present took a glance at the burning body through a small aperture in the door of the retort. The smaller bones, ribs, etc., soon crumbled and fell away, but the larger and

more solid bones remained incandescent for hours. The whole was in less than three hours a reddened charred mass, and could a little current of oxygen have been introduced it would have been reduced to ashes under the time stated.

The retort is eight feet long outside; seven feet nine inches inside; twenty-eight inches wide, and twenty-one inches deep, with three flues, the whole much resembling retorts such as are used in gas works. The crematorium building is a neat little brick, with a large and small room, the retort being in the latter.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, Town Hall, in Washington, was well filled to hear the address prepared for the occasion. Col. Odell gave a brief history of cremation, and hoped to see the day when it would be universally adopted. Rev. Geo. P. Hayes dwelt upon the Bible as a source, seeing no command against cremation in the Bible, but personally preferring a decent burial. Dr. Jas. King, of Pittsburgh, spoke upon the sanitary benefits of cremation. Mr. B. Crumrine, of Washington, spoke upon prejudice; Mr. M. K. Wade, of Columbus, Ohio, upon mechanical appliances in cremation; Mr. J. A. Willis, upon history of the body, and finally Dr. F. J. Le Moyne gathered up the fragments reviewing briefly every aspect of the work.

The crowd was not as large as was anticipated, and the absence of prominent scientific men was observed. Altogether the affair was a success, the body being reduced to ashes in less time than was at first anticipated.

Of Baron de Palm but little is known. He was about seventy years of age. Some claim that he left quite a handsome sum of money to his executors. That he was well and highly connected in Bavaria, but that he left his country under a ban, and that while in America he was virtually an object of charity; that he would have given his body after death to the cremation society or any other organization that would have furnished him the scanty means necessary to enable him to submit.

W. H. O.

ON THEIR EARS.

The Democrats at Washington Menacing Grant.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—The Democratic members of the House of Representatives had a caucus after the adjournment of the House this afternoon, and remained in session with closed doors for about two hours. In the course of an interchange of views upon the general subject of the present political situation several members expressed great indignation at the course pursued by the President, alleging that he had interfered with the freedom of elections by sending troops to the Southern States, and commenting with especial severity upon his action to-day in sending to Congress, in the guise of an official document, a report on the Louisiana election, which they denounced as the work of partisans of his own selection and an effort to forestall the judgment of Congress, for which alone, if for no other reasons, they argued that he ought to be impeached. The caucus took no action upon any of the suggestions offered, except to appoint a Committee to report to an adjourned meeting to-morrow, their recommendation as to the policy that should be pursued, regarding present and prospective political situation, and also in reference to the suggestion of impeachment of the President. The Committee is composed of the following gentlemen: Representatives Hewitt, Payne, Wood, Holman, Sparks and Warren and Speaker Randall.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For Tennessee and Ohio Valley, increasing cloudiness and areas of light rain, with temperature generally above freezing; south-west winds and slight change in the barometer.

For the Upper Lakes partly cloudy weather and a slight fall in temperature, northwest to southwest winds, stationary or slowly rising barometer.

For the Lower Lakes, southwest to north-west, with no change in temperature, continued low barometer and partly cloudy weather, with areas of snow near the Lakes.

A Quorum at Last.

COLUMBIA, December 6.—The Democratic House is in session in Carolina Hall, and has just sworn in another member who deserted Mackey's House, making 63, being the Constitutional quorum holding certificates from the Board of Congressmen. The Supreme Court has decided the Democratic House to be the legal House of Representatives, and will issue a mandamus compelling the Secretary of State to turn over the returns for Governor and Lieut. Governor to Speaker or Wallace. The Democrats are jubilant over these events.

Official Vote of New Mexico.

SANTA FE, N. M., December 6.—The canvassing of the votes polled in New Mexico at the recent election gives the following results: For Congress 9,991; Ralder, (Dem) 7,118; Komono's majority 2,173.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Arrived—Steamship Ethiopia, from Glasgow.

LONDON, December 6.—The steamers Helvetia and Alsatia, from New York, have arrived.

The steamer Istrien, which sailed from Liverpool, Saturday last, for Boston, has put back with a broken shaft.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 6.—Arrived Steamer Italia, from Hong Kong, arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, December 6.—Arrived Steamer Hermine, from New York.

LONDON, December 6.—The New York Herald says that Cleveland Iron trade exhibits unexpected revival.

At Home and All Right.

BROOKLYN, December 7.—H. C. Murphy was not at the theatre last night; he was at home, and to-day is all right.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Harry Murdoch, one of the leading actors in the Brooklyn Theatre Company, is missing, and is thought to have perished by the burning of the theatre. Last evening several residents of Brooklyn, who are supposed to have attended the performance last evening, have not returned to their homes, and it is feared an examination of the ruins to-day will result in the finding of the charred remains of some of these missing persons.

—Pinegrove, Woods & Clark, Boston dry goods jobbers, announce their suspension.

By Telegraph

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Burning of Brooklyn Theatre.

HORROR UPON HORROR.

An Appalling Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, December 6.—The fire in the Brooklyn theatre last night was attended by an appalling loss of life, and it is thought that not less than one hundred persons were killed in the rush to the exits, being unable to escape. The fire broke out during the performance of the last scene of the Two Orphans, in which Miss Claxton, who plays the part of the Heroine, lies on the boat house floor. In five minutes more the audience would have been dismissed and there would have been nothing more serious to record than the destruction of property. The house was about two-thirds filled, those below sitting well forward the stage. For those in the family circle, dress circle and galleries there was no escape, except by Washington street. The panic stricken people rushed pell mell towards and down the stairways. The main entrance becoming choked up, a scene of terror, confusion and distress ensued which beggars description. Just above the landing place of the stairway a woman in the crush had her foot pushed between the banisters and fell. The crowd behind, forced forward by the terrified people further behind, fell over her and piled on to each other four and five feet deep. The police from the station house next door were promptly on the scene, but owing to the manner in which the people were piled upon each other and massed together, they could extricate comparatively few, and these were bruised, bleeding and maimed. The firemen got to work on the ruins shortly after daylight, this A. M., they succeeded in getting as far as the fall of the dress circle, where they found a great number of bodies, and immediately began the work of removal, and up till 11 o'clock sixty-five bodies have been recovered. What appeared to be 29 or 30 men were seen in the basement into which they had been precipitated by the falling of the burning floor. At the police station adjoining the burned theatre, the names of 85 persons missing from their homes have been registered. Kate Claxton, at the preliminary inquiry of the Fire Marshal, said: "At the beginning of the last act, just as the curtain went up, I heard a rumbling noise on the stage, and two minutes after I saw flames of fire which seemed to be all on the stage. Mrs. Farren, myself, Mr. Studley, and Mr. Murdoch were on the stage at this time. We remained there and endeavored as well as we could to quiet the audience and prevent a panic. I said to the people, 'Be quiet. We are between you and the fire; the front door is open, and the passages are clear.' Not one of the audience jumped on the stage. The flames were then coming down on us. I ran out and jumped over several people. Mr. H. S. Murdoch, after endeavoring to calm the fears of the panic-stricken people, went to his dressing room to get his clothing and must have been suffocated.

BROOKLYN, December 6.—The number of bodies thus far recovered from the ruins is about 75, and it is believed that as many more are still in the ruins. They are mostly those of the occupants of the family circle.

The Brooklyn Eagle furnishes the following in advance of its publication:

The work of identifying the dead will be difficult, for most of them are burned beyond recognition. The only mode of identifying will be by the personal property found attached to the bodies. Thus far it is only evident that the flames made common havoc with the men, women and children. Shortly after nine o'clock, Rev. Esther Hawley visited the theatre, and among the bodies recognized a brother of Rev. Father Kyrie. Father Kyrie was present and identified the body of his brother. The body was taken from the ruins, charred and blackened beyond recognition. In the breast pocket of his coat were a number of cards bearing the name of Abraham Barnett, in German text. The bodies are constantly being removed from the ruins, and are taken to the Morgue as fast as possible. It is rumored that a number of the attaches of the theatre are burned. It seems certain that Charles Lott and his son, who were stationed in the upper gallery, are among the lost. The actors and actresses escaped from the stage into Johnson street. J. W. Thorpe, stage manager, states that the fire must have occurred in this wise: A drop was ignited from a border light by some means unexplainable, as the one was guarded from the other. He immediately directed stage carpenter Weaver and two supernumeraries to endeavor to extinguish the flame, but the difficulty was to reach that portion of the fire. The stage carpenter, with the supernumeraries, essayed to effect the object by lowering the drop, and in so doing added fuel to the flames. The scene in the last act of the play embraced a closed apartment and the instant the burning drop came in contact with the inflammable matter it served to spread the existing flames. In a flash, as though powder had been scattered about the scenery, the entire properties were in a blaze. The usual avenues of escape were thus summarily closed at the rear, and an exit, if at all possible, had to be made by way of the box entrance. All except, perhaps, one or two, thus escaped. It is our belief that the number of dead will be about one hundred and thirty-five.

One hundred and seventy-five bodies have been taken from the ruins of the theatre, which is still burning, making the work of removing the bodies very difficult. Flags are at half mast throughout the city, and the theatres are draped in mourning.

BROOKLYN, December 6.—The court adjourned this morning without transacting any business. There is intense excitement in the city and business is partially suspended. The Park theatre has been closed for a week. A meeting of the theatrical profession has been called for Thursday to concert measures for relief.

Hon. Henry C. Murphy, a distinguished citizen of Brooklyn and well known throughout the country, is among the missing.

Wagon loads of rough boxes are arriving in front of the theatre and the corpses are covered with tarpaulin and carried to the morgue. The scene grows more terrible every minute, men and women are crowding around the station and the theatre entrance, making inquiries for missing friends. In some instances whole families have perished. The bodies present every form of contortion just as they stiffened in the last agony when the floor gave way, and they plunged down into the blinding smoke and flames; arms and legs are bent in every way, hands are clenched and reached out as if grasping for help.

The Post says: At about 11 o'clock a horrible discovery was made. In the middle of what was the lobby of the theatre lay in immense pile of rubbish, smouldering beams, fragments of girders and other things. This heap was nearly opposite the principal entrance to the auditorium of the theatre. Beyond it was another heap, marking the place where the stairs which led to the gallery fell. Under the heap first mentioned a dead body was found and the fireman diligently proceeded with their search in this direction. With much labor some of the heaviest of the lumber was removed and a most horrible sight was revealed beneath that mound. The corpses lay in rows, heaped upon one another and packed together with the fearful solidity, which told of the great pressure to which they had been subjected. How many lay there and what was their sex or age no man could tell, and at noon only guesses could be made. Another actor, Claude Burroughs, is now reported missing. Thus far but three bodies have been identified, those of Hugh J. Dover and John Woods, 101 Fleet Place.

NEW YORK, December 6.—The Brooklyn Argus states that up to 1 o'clock 94 bodies had been taken from the ruins, and others are still visible lying in piles four and five feet deep. The Morgue is completely filled, and bodies are now carried to the old market building in Adams street. The bodies cannot be recognized.

At 2 o'clock 115 bodies have been recovered, and there are probably as many more within the ruins. Some persons assert that no one in the upper gallery of the theatre escaped. The last man that left the stairs before they fell says that behind him was a helpless, half-suffocated crowd.

On Washington street there is a long line of horses and wagons ready to remove the bodies. Great crowds of persons are gathered in the neighborhood of the Morgue to identify missing relatives and friends, and their lamentations are truly pitiful. It requires a police force to keep them from crowding over each other. The effecting themselves had great difficulty. In selecting an advance, on going to the back of the stage their advance was cut off by the flames that played around the usual place of egress, and they struggled from beyond to burst open the door.

Miss Claxton and another lady, and Mr. Matthews and another gentleman succeeded in entering the dark underground passage-way to the box-office, and saved themselves with difficulty. Stuart Campbell and a reporter on the Commercial Advertiser, are among the victims, also Patrick Keen, a police officer.

When the panic occurred on the main floor of theatre, Thos. Kockford, chief usher of the establishment, was in the lobby, the performance was almost over and he was about making arrangements for the departure of the audience, when at the crisis of fire he rushed into the auditorium, and taking in the terrible situation, endeavored to quiet the people who were about him, and on seeing they were too thoroughly alarmed he ran to the doors leading into Flood's alley, which connects with Johnson street and Myrtle avenue and opened them so that the people might escape in that way. This diverted many from seeking an escape through the main entrance. All who were on the right hand side of the parquette escaped through those doors.

The opening of the doors created a tremendous draught, which so increased the flames that the players were compelled to abandon the stage and escape as best they might. They had remained there to the last, but seeing that it was now a question of life and death, they retreated. The flames shot out on all the stage and enveloped the proscenium and smoke billowed pouring in volumes to the parquette. Studley and Murdoch were the last to leave. Probably not more than five minutes elapsed between the beginning of the panic and the complete envelopment of the stage and parquette in flames. By this time nearly all those in the lower part of the house had escaped. The crowd from above came pouring down into the lobby which were densely crowded. The stairways were checked up and there seemed to be no way in which they could be relieved. Many succeeded in escaping by the regular means of egress into Washington street, but that stair-case was also soon crowded, and escape by that way was next to impossible. The greatest loss of life must have been among those in the family circle or top gallery. Those who happened to be seated near the doors succeeded in reaching the stairways and lower part of the house, but there were many who got no farther than the second floor, where they died. The flames made such rapid headway that the floors fell in before assistance could reach them. The shrieks of the women, the shouting and imprecations of the men, and the pitiful cry of the children, were heard below, but there was no human relief for them. It was a heartrending situation. To have beings perish almost in sight of their fellows in something terrible beyond description.

Horror upon horror accumulated as the fire advanced. Corpses after corpses, charred and blackened, were passed out, and still the pile of bodies in the cellar did not seem to diminish. As the number mounted up to 150 and 160 the belief that the number would reach over 200 grew into a certainty, and finally, at half-past four, 200 bodies had been removed. Some were found with limbs and hands burned off and nothing left but a ghastly blackened trunk. At five o'clock the number had reached two hundred and twenty bodies have been taken out, a look into the pit at this time, still showed a considerable pile of corpses lying crosswise like sticks of wood, and there were apparently still 50 or 60 corpses remaining, this was in the cellar under the inner vestibule where all the bodies

were taken to-day were removed, they lay in piles apparently where they had been pitched into the cellar when the floor and stairway gave way.

As night approached two calcium lights were placed in position and the work of removing the ghastly forms of the dead—made more so by the light—was continued. They were under the galleries, but no estimate could be made of the number. The charred remains of the victims were taken out in the front and rear of the theatre and rapidly loaded in boxes and placed on the undertaker's wagon; still the pile of bodies in the cellar did not diminish.

Although the fire originated on the stage the loss of life among the theatrical company was not so extensive as it might have been imagined. Two lives were lost. Two young men who were in the flower of their professional life, Harry S. Murdoch and Claude Burroughs. These two young men were playing respectfully, Pierre the cripple and Picard Valet to the Chevalier. At the moment when the fire was discovered Murdoch was before the curtain playing with Miss Kate Claxton. As soon as the panic occurred a rush was made to escape. Murdoch and Burroughs ran to the dressing room to get their clothes to wear in the street, their garments being very scanty in the play. Their dressing rooms were on the same side of the stage, and the right wing as viewed from the auditorium, and consequently further from the stage door, even had not that means of exit been locked by the panic stricken janitor. The dressing rooms were arranged in tiers, approached by a narrow stairway which led to the painters' bridge which spans the stage. Murdoch's room was on the second floor and Burroughs' on the third. Before they emerged, the stair case was one sheet of flame, so rapidly did the fire do its work. All chance of retreat was cut off, unfortunately the men were driven back by the roaring flames step by step, until, supposing in the agony of their peril, that by some chance a means of descent from the other side of the bridge might offer, they scrambled to the trembling structure; here they were last seen by J. H. Studley, a member of the company, who had left his dressing room a few seconds before them and fought his way through the flames to a place of safety, from which he was enabled to make his escape. Once on the bridge their positions were hopeless, they could not descend by the way they came up and there was no other means of escape than to jump.

At half past 10 this evening the bodies of the two men were dug from the ruins and both were identified by remnants of the dresses worn on the stage. Only the trunk of Murdoch remained. There were 1,200 persons in the theatre—500 in the galleries. This evening, notwithstanding the popularity of Miss Milton, the latest play at the Union Square Theatre, the proprietors ordered that the theatre be closed, and a placard draped in morning, was placed at the entrance, stating that in consequence of the terrible disaster in Brooklyn, there would be no performance this evening.

At a late hour to-night 235 bodies have been recovered. By the fire Kate Claxton loses \$10,000, Ed Vernon \$8,000 and Shook and Palmer the lessees of the theatre \$30,000.

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